

WO 2005/018368

PCT/CH2004/000513

10/567736

DEVICE FOR FASTENING AN EXTREMITY OF A LINK TO AN
OBJECT

The present invention relates to a device for fastening
5 an end of a strap, particularly a bracelet, to an
object, particularly a watch case, comprising a casing
having means of connection to said strap and two
coaxial pins for connecting it to said object, at least
10 one of which is mounted slidingly between two
positions, one retracted, the other protruding from the
wall of the casing to engage in an opening of said
object, coaxial with a second opening to receive the
other of said pins, elastic return means to tend to
15 keep said sliding pin constantly in the retracted
position and an actuation member, associated with a
cam, to move said sliding pin into said other position.

The problem of fastening a strap, in particular a watch
bracelet to a watch case has already been the subject
20 of a very large number of solutions. The most common
method of fastening with a pushpin is relatively
difficult to put in place and requires, in addition to
appropriate tools, a dexterity that most people wearing
a bracelet watch do not have.

25 That is why for a long time solutions have been
proposed that make it possible to change the bracelet
without tools and that require such a low degree of
dexterity that they make it possible for practically
30 everyone to change a bracelet.

The need to change watch bracelets is demonstrated on
several occasions in everyday life. This need may
result from a simple desire to match the bracelet to an
35 activity or to a clothing style. In this way a diver
dressed in a diving suit cannot wear his watch on his
suit without changing either the length of the

bracelet, or the bracelet. It is evident that only a fastening device making it possible to change the bracelet easily and without tools makes it possible to respond to this ever more frequent demand.

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Nevertheless, such a device must not only respond to criteria putting the operation of bracelet-changing within the grasp of any user. Specifically, if it can be removed easily and without tools, there is usually
10 then a great risk that the bracelet can be removed accidentally, without the wearer of the watch noticing, which is as unacceptable as the watch is a costly object. It is therefore just as essential that such a device has, despite the fact that it is intended to
15 make the removal of the bracelet easier, a degree of safety that is as high as the pushpin fastening systems, which is most frequently incompatible.

In EP 876 114, a fastening device has been proposed in
20 which a cam is engaged with the inner ends of two sliding pins pressed by springs against the cam. According to one embodiment, the cam is mounted slidably in a direction transverse to the sliding axis of the pins and is itself pressed outward by a spring.
25 In this position, the cam pushes the pins outward in the position of assembly with the fastening openings of the watch case horns. To release these pins from these openings, it is sufficient to exert a pressure on the sliding member supporting the cam. Now, such a pressure
30 may be accidental, thus creating a risk of unintentional separation of the bracelet and the watch.

This same document proposes means for preventing this risk. One of these means consists in making it possible
35 to have the cam control member, which has a circular pushbutton shape, in two angular positions about its axis of revolution, one of which corresponds to an axial locking position. Because of the very small diameter that this cam control pushbutton may have, its

rotation without the aid of a tool is at least problematical. This document has also proposed a rotary cam controlled by a rotary control member, but this solution explicitly requires the use of a screwdriver to rotate the cam.

It may therefore be noted that, in the prior art, there is no solution capable of satisfying all the required conditions, that is a fully manual control, with no tools and total security with respect to the risks of accidental separation between the bracelet and the watch case, or any other strap with any other object.

The object of the present invention is to remedy, at least partially, the aforementioned disadvantages.

For this purpose, the subject of the present invention is a device for fastening an end of a strap, particularly a bracelet, to an object, particularly a watch case according to claim 1.

Separating the bracelet and the case is the result of separating the actuation arm associated with the cam from the casing, so that it is necessary to take hold of the free end of the actuation arm and separate it from the case, which cannot be done accidentally, particularly if, advantageously, the actuation arm is placed on the side of the casing intended to come against the arm of the wearer of the bracelet watch. Consequently, in this case, the bracelet watch must first be removed to move the control arm to the position separated from the casing of the device.

Preferably, the control arm is held in the position pressed down against the casing by coupling means. Advantageously, these coupling means are arranged by a second, concave-shaped form of the cam, situated between the first portion of the cam and the actuation arm, to receive the inner ends of the pins pressed into

the concave-shaped portion of the cam, so that it is necessary not only to act on the arm in its pushed in position, for example by means of a nail inserted between the arm and the casing of the device, but it is
5 also necessary to overcome the coupling force of the control arm. For this purpose, a thumbnail groove is preferably made in one of the adjacent faces of the arm or of the casing to make it possible to insert a nail therein to raise the control arm.

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The appended drawing illustrates, schematically and as an example, an embodiment and a variant of the device, that is the subject of the present invention, for fastening an end of a strap, particularly a bracelet,
15 to an object, particularly a watch case.

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of this device of a watch case and a portion of bracelet;

20 Figure 2 is a view in section of this device along the axis of the fastening pins, with the pins in the retracted position;

Figure 3 is the same view in section similar to figure
25 2 in the position of the pins protruding from the walls of the casing of the device;

Figure 4 is a view in perspective of the device alone;

30 Figure 5 is a view in perspective of a variant of the preceding embodiment.

The device illustrated by figures 1 to 4 comprises a fastening casing 1 with a generally parallelepipedic
35 shape, whose length corresponds substantially to that of the space separating the horns 2 of the watch case 3. In the embodiment illustrated, the fastening casing 1 is fixedly attached to a pushpin fastening member 4 of a length of bracelet 5. In the case of a metal

articulated chain bracelet, it is evident that the fastening member 4 may be shaped to have a complementary shape capable of receiving an adjacent link of the bracelet. Consequently, the fastening member 4 which, in this example, is shaped to receive a bracelet of the leather bracelet type, may have any shape appropriate to the bracelet that is intended to be connected to a watch case. It is in this way that, in the case of a link bracelet, it may have an outer shape corresponding at least partially to that of the links of the bracelet in order to fit in with the bracelet.

The mechanism of the fastening device itself is more particularly illustrated by figures 2 and 3 in which it is represented in the two positions, inactive respectively active. This mechanism comprises two coaxial pins 6, 7 each mounted slidingly in two coaxial bores 8a, 9a, 8b, 9b. The bores 8a, 8b have larger diameters than the bores 9a, 9b and are used for sliding the larger diameter rear parts 6a, respectively 7a, of the pins 6 and 7. The annular spaces made between the bearing surfaces connecting the rear parts 6a, 7a of the pins 6, 7 on the one hand, and the bearing surfaces connecting the bores 8a, 9a, respectively 8b, 9b on the other hand, are used to receive two return coil springs 10, respectively 11, that are compressed between the two bearing surfaces and consequently exert on each pin 6, 7 an axial force which tends to press the inner ends of these two pins 6, 7 against one another, as illustrated by figure 2.

An arm 12 is articulated at one of its ends about a shaft 13 of the fastening casing 1. A cam 14 extends laterally to this arm 12 in the direction of the casing 1 which has an opening 1a to allow this cam 14 to pass. The latter may then rest between the two inner ends of the pins 6, 7 that have a rounded shape, thus making a space increasing from their centers, where they are

abutting, to their peripheries. This shape allows the end 14a of the cam 14 to come into contact with the respective peripheries of the rounded surfaces. Thanks to this arrangement, when a force F is exerted on the arm 12, a part of this force exerted on the arm is transmitted to the two pins 6, 7 in the form of two opposing forces F_1 , F_2 which tend to move the pins 6, 7 in opposite directions, against the respective forces exerted by the return springs 10, 11 on these pins 6, 7, making it possible to move them into the position illustrated by figure 3 in which the outer ends 6b, 7b of these pins protrude from the fastening casing 1 and can thus penetrate into the corresponding openings in the horns 2 of the watch case 3, ensuring the fastening of the bracelet 5.

Between the end part 14a of the cam 14 and the arm 12, the cam 14 has one part 14b, if the section of the cam 14 is circular, or two symmetrical parts 14b if the section of the cam 14 is rectangular, of concave shapes intended to receive the inner rounded ends of the pins 6, 7. Thanks to this second portion of cam 14b, the opposing forces exerted by the return springs 10, 11 on the cam 14 by means of the pins 6, 7 opposes the separation of the arm 12 from the casing 1 and retains this arm thanks to the return forces of the springs, in the fastened position illustrated by figure 3.

Naturally, if this method of retaining the arm 12 on the casing 1 is preferred, nothing would prevent using other coupling means, for example between the free end of the arm 12 and the edge of the casing 1.

However, it should be noted that this preferred method of coupling the arm 12 in the engaged position of the pins 6, 7 has an additional advantage. After a long period of inaction, the pins 6, 7 of the fastening device risk being immobilized by clogging. If the user simply withdraws a cam that keeps them apart without

first imparting a positive movement on the pins, the latter will remain immobilized. In addition to the fact that the concave portion 14b of the cam 14 makes it possible to keep the arm 12 in place, it also makes it possible to impart a positive movement on the pins 6, 7 to release them when the arm 12 is separated from the casing 1, which subsequently allows the return springs 10, 11 to act on these pins 6, 7 which otherwise might not retract.

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To make it possible to exert manually on the arm 12 a force capable of overcoming that which opposes its opening, a thumbnail groove 15 (figure 4) is preferably made on one of the adjacent faces of the actuation arm 12 or of the fastening casing 1.

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In addition to the advantages already mentioned, it will have been possible to note on reading the foregoing embodiment that the fastening device requires no modification of the watch case or of the bracelet. The pins 6, 7 simply replace the usual pushpins; as for the bracelet, it is preferably delivered furnished with the fastening device according to the invention, therefore ready to be attached to the watch case.

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The actuation arm 12 articulated at one end to the casing 1 could, as a variant for example, be replaced by an actuation member 16 mounted on the casing 1 by means of guidance elements 17 intended to engage with complementary guidance elements 18, fixedly attached to the fastening casing 1, as illustrated by figure 5.

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A variant (not shown) could also be envisaged, in which only one of the pins 6, 7 would be mounted slidably in the casing 1, the other being fixed in the position protruding from the casing. In this case, this fixed pin would first be engaged in an opening of a horn of the watch case 3 and only the other would be moved by the cam 14 that is moved by the actuation member 12.

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